

Demographic Bulletin



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ONTARIO POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1986-2006

This issue of the Bulletin contains population projections for Ontario by age and sex to the year 2006. These projections were prepared for the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs in March 1987, and update an earlier set published in the Demographic Bulletin of August 1985. They are based on 1985 postcensal population estimates.

The projections were prepared prior to the release of the 1986 census counts. They indicate a 1986 Ontario population of 9.179 million, whereas the census count gives a population of 9.114 million. A new set of Ontario projections will be prepared later in 1987 once the 1986 census data is available by age and sex.

The Bulletin released at this time of year would normally contain information on the components of population change in Ontario and vital statistics data for the province. Such information for 1986 will be published later in the year following release of the relevant data from the 1986 census.





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ONTARIO POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1986-2006

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I. SUMMARY

The population projections in this report were prepared for the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs and update an earlier set published in the Demographic Bulletin of August 1985.

They incorporate recent information on migration and fertility, and produce higher population levels for Ontario than were anticipated in August 1985.

- . It is important to note that the projections are statistical estimates, and are not intended to represent government targets. Moreover, they assume no major change in federal immigration policy.
- . The methodology used is the cohort-survival approach, which involves analyzing and projecting each component of population change -- fertility, mortality and migration. (For more detail on the methodology, refer to the Demographic Bulletin of August 1985). The base population numbers are the estimates for 1985 released in the August 1986 Demographic Bulletin.
- . Five projection scenarios are presented, in summary form in the main text, and in detailed form in Appendix I. Among these five, Scenario 3 (Medium Fertility-Medium Migration) has been selected as the **Reference Scenario**. The other scenarios are included to provide a reasonable range of population projections given plausible alternative fertility and migration assumptions.
- . All projections are at the provincial level only. The latest projections at the county level are those in the August 1985 Demographic Bulletin.

In the next two decades, Ontario's population will grow at a slower pace than in the recent past. Depending on the choice of assumptions, the projected population for 2006 ranges from 10.5 million to 11.1 million -- an increase of between 16 and 22 per cent over 1985. Population characteristics will continue to be dominated by the aging of the baby-boom generation. By the turn of the century, most of the baby boomers will be middle aged. While there will be significant differences in population growth rates for different age groups, only the 20 to 34 years age group shows a decline in population between 1985 and 2006 in all five scenarios.

Reference Scenario Results

- . The 2006 population will be 10.74 million, 19 per cent higher than in 1985.
- . The rate of growth will decline over the projection period mainly due to a slowdown in the rate of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths).
- . The annual number of births will reach a peak in the late eighties and then decline as the baby-boom generation begins to move out of the childbearing years. Deaths will increase steadily as more of the population moves into the older age groups.

- . The median age will rise from 31 in 1985 to about 38 years by 2006.
- . The elderly will be the fastest growing age group in percentage terms between 1985 and 2006. The 65 and over group will grow by almost 60 per cent and the sub-group aged 75 and over by 90 per cent.
- . The middle-aged group (45 to 64) will experience the largest increase in absolute numbers as the leading edge of the baby-boom generation enters middle age in the 1990s.
- . The number of young adults (25 to 44) will grow at about half the rate of the total population.
- . There will be about 9 per cent fewer youth (15 to 24) in 2006 than in 1985.
- . The number of children (0 to 14) will be fairly stable over the projection period. The elementary school population (4 to 13) will continue to grow in the next few years because of the "baby-boom echo", but thereafter is expected to decline.
- . The dependency ratio (the ratio of persons under 18 and over 65 to those 18 to 64) will remain approximately the same between 1985 and 2006.

II. DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS, 1981-86

External Migration

The most significant demographic developments in the last few years have been in the area of migration -- both interprovincial and international.

Ontario experienced net losses of population due to interprovincial migration during the 1970s. There was a turnaround in late 1981 and during the last three years the net gain from interprovincial migration has been fairly high by historical norms. Between 1981 and 1986, the annual average net flow to Ontario was equal to the levels achieved in the 1960s. Most of the migrants came from the west, mainly Alberta, and from Quebec.

NET EXTERNAL MIGRATION TO ONTARIO, 1961-1986

TABLE 1

	Net Interprovincial	Net International	Net External
1981-82	-5,700	37,000	31,300
1982-83	23,600	23,600	47,200
1983-84	36,400	17,100	53,500
1984-85	33,900	16,200	50,100
1985-86	33,900	22,500	56,400
Annual Average			
1961-71	23,600	43,400	67,000
1971-81	-9,600	43,400	33,800
1981-86	24,400	23,300	47,700

Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: Net international migration for 1985-86 is a preliminary postcensal estimate. All other data are final postcensal estimates.

Net international migration to Ontario in the last few years, especially between 1983 and 1985, has been very low, a result of an overall decline in immigration to Canada. Annual average net international migration to the province during the 1981-86 period was only about half the level achieved during the previous two decades.

Between 1981 and 1985, over 90 per cent of the net gain in interprovincial migration was shared between the Central and Eastern Ontario regions while Central Ontario received nearly 90 per cent of the net gain in international migration.

Fertility and Mortality

No unexpected developments were observed in fertility or in mortality trends in the last few years. Fertility rates for older women (age 30 and over) continued to increase while those for younger women decreased moderately. The total fertility rate has fluctuated in a narrow range between 1.63 and 1.69 since 1981 (Table 2). Mortality continues to decline gradually as reflected in the trend in the standardized death rate.

**TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND STANDARDIZED DEATH RATE,
ONTARIO, 1981-1985**

TABLE 2

	Total Fertility Rate ¹	Standardized Death Rate ²
1981	1.63	6.2
1982	1.65	6.2
1983	1.66	6.0
1984	1.69	5.9
1985	1.68	5.9

Source: Statistics Canada and Office of Economic Policy.

1. Total fertility rate is the number of children a woman would have if the current age-specific fertility rates applied throughout her child-bearing years.
2. The standardized death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 population) removes the effect of the changing age composition by relating death rates to a standard population -- in this case, the 1971 age structure of the Ontario population.

III. PROJECTION ASSUMPTIONS

External Migration

International and interprovincial migration are influenced by a host of factors, including the economic environment, federal immigration policy and political developments outside Canada. In the past, Ontario has always gained population from international migration. Net interprovincial migration has been more volatile.

Three migration assumptions have been developed. All three assumptions incorporate a short-term decline in interprovincial migration flows from their recent high levels; beyond 1990, the interprovincial flow is held constant at a level fairly similar to the historical average. International immigration levels in the present projection series are higher than those previously assumed, mainly due to higher federal targets expected in the future.¹ This results in higher net external migration levels over the projection period (Table 3).

COMPARISON OF NET EXTERNAL MIGRATION ASSUMPTIONS
(Average Annual)

TABLE 3

	Present Assumptions (1985-2006)	Previous Assumptions ¹ (1983-2006)
High Migration (HM)	50,000	43,000
Medium Migration (MM)	39,000	31,000
Low Migration (LM)	29,000	22,000

Source: Office of Economic Policy

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1. Used in "Ontario Population Projections: 1984-2006", Demographic Bulletin, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, August 1985.
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1. The Annual Report to Parliament on Future Immigration Levels released by the federal government in October 1985 called for moderate, controlled increases in immigration in the future, subject to Canadian economic and labour market conditions. The 1986 Report confirmed this policy and underlined that emphasis will be placed on achieving the high end of the announced range.

Fertility

The underlying premise is that there will be no dramatic future changes in fertility -- for example, a return to the levels of the 1950s and 1960s. Change is expected to be modest and gradual, with either a decrease or increase possible. Three assumptions regarding fertility trends from 1986 to 2006 have been developed.

- . Low Fertility Assumption (LF): The Total Fertility Rate will decline from 1.68 in 1985 to 1.36 in 2006, a level comparable to the current situation in Austria and West Germany.
- . Medium Fertility Assumption (MF): The Total Fertility Rate is expected to fluctuate within a narrow range between 1.60 and 1.80.
- . High Fertility Assumption (HF): This assumes a gradual increase in the Total Fertility Rate to 2.10 in 2006 -- the level at which the population would replace itself.

Although there are fairly substantial differences in the three fertility assumptions by the turn of the century, during the next five years the differences are relatively small.

The fertility assumptions are similar to those used in the population projections released in August 1985. A more extensive review of the fertility assumptions will be carried out when the results from the Canadian National Fertility Survey, conducted by the University of Western Ontario in 1984, and detailed age and sex information from the 1986 census become available.

Mortality

Mortality in Canada and Ontario has been declining for decades. Only one set of assumptions is used as mortality is expected to continue to decline at a very slow, gradual pace. This assumption is identical to the one used in the projections released in August 1985 as recent changes are in line with the trend anticipated at that time. A review of the mortality assumptions will be carried out when detailed age and sex information from the 1986 census becomes available.

IV. PROJECTION RESULTS

As in the earlier projections of August 1985, the three fertility and three migration assumptions were combined to create nine different scenarios. Five of these are presented in this Bulletin. They have been selected to allow an appreciation of the sensitivity of the projections to different fertility and migration assumptions. The five are as follows:

- Scenario 1. Low Fertility-Medium Migration (LF-MM)
- Scenario 2. Medium Fertility-Low Migration (MF-LM)
- Scenario 3. Medium Fertility-Medium Migration (MF-MM)
- Scenario 4. Medium Fertility-High Migration (MF-HM)
- Scenario 5. High Fertility-Medium Migration (HF-MM)

Based on the most recent trends, Scenario 3 has been chosen as the **Reference Scenario**. Trends may change over a 21-year projection period, so Scenario 3 should not be looked upon as a prediction or firm assertion about the future, but rather as a benchmark. The four additional scenarios should also be considered in decision making.

The Reference Scenario

Population Growth

In the reference scenario, Ontario's population in 2006 will be 10.74 million -- a 19 per cent increase from 1985. This population projection for 2006 is almost 300,000 higher than was envisaged in the reference scenario released in August 1985.

During the next two decades, the rate of population growth will decline from that experienced in the 1981-86 period (Table 4). Population will increase at an annual average rate of only 0.8 per cent between 1985 and 2006 versus 1.4 per cent between 1966 and 1985. The expected decline in the growth rate is mainly due to a slowdown in natural increase -- the excess of births over deaths. The proportion of population growth accounted for by natural increase will decline from nearly 60 per cent in the next few years to about 40 per cent shortly after the turn of the century (Table 5). The annual number of births will reach a peak in the late eighties and then decline as the baby-boom generation begins to move out of the childbearing years (Figure 1). The number of deaths will grow steadily as more of the population moves into the older age groups (Figure 2).

ONTARIO POPULATION GROWTH,
1966-2006 (SCENARIO 3)

TABLE 4

	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1966-1971	2.0
1971-1976	1.4
1976-1981	0.9
1981-1986	1.3
1986-1991	1.1 (1.0)
1991-1996	0.8 (0.7)
1996-2001	0.7 (0.5)
2001-2006	0.6 (0.4)

Source: Statistics Canada and Office of Economic Policy.

Note: The numbers in brackets give the growth rates from the August 1985 projections.

SHARE OF PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE IN ONTARIO,
1986-91 to 2001-06 (SCENARIO 3)
(Per Cent)

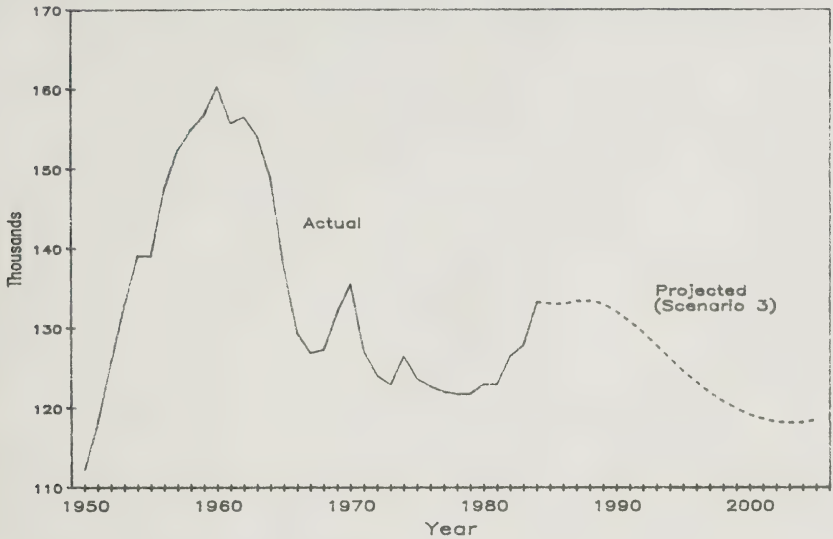
TABLE 5

	1986-91	1991-96	1996-2001	2001-06	1985-2006
Natural Increase	59	56	47	38	52
Net Migration	41	44	53	62	48
Total Increase	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Office of Economic Policy.

BIRTHS, ONTARIO, 1950-2006

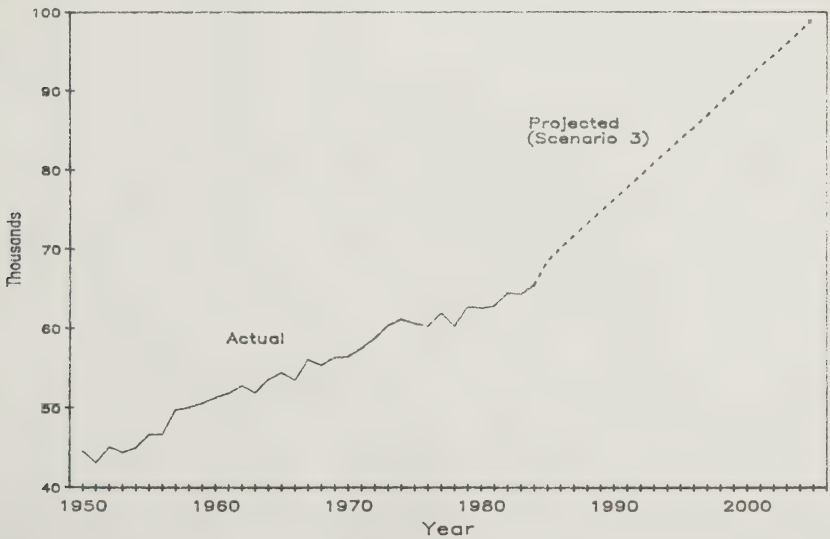
Figure 1



Source: Statistics Canada and Office of Economic Policy

DEATHS, ONTARIO, 1950-2006

Figure 2



Source: Statistics Canada and Office of Economic Policy

Age Structure

Population characteristics will continue to be dominated by the aging of the baby-boom generation. The trend towards an aging population is a consequence of both the wide swings in fertility rates that have occurred over the last half century and increased life expectancy. By 2006, most of the baby boomers will be middle aged. The median age of the population will increase from 31 to about 38 years by 2006. The dependency ratio (the ratio of persons under 18 and over 65 to those between 18 and 64) will remain approximately the same between 1985 and 2006. There is little difference in age structure between the five scenarios, though the size of the 0-14 group is sensitive to the choice of fertility assumption. Using the reference scenario, some of the key changes expected in each of five broad age groups are as follows (Table 6 and Figure 3).

The elderly (65 and over)

- This will be the fastest growing age group between 1985 and 2006. The number of people 65 and over is projected to increase by over 500,000, or nearly 60 per cent between 1985 and 2006.
- The number of people aged 75 and over will grow by over 90 per cent -- the fastest among all the age groups included in Table 6. However, this group will still account for less than 50 per cent of the 1.5 million elderly by the turn of the century.
- The "young" elderly group aged 65 to 74 will grow fairly rapidly in the next few years. Its growth rate will slow in the 1990s due to the small size of the age cohort born in the 1930s.

The middle-aged (45 to 64)

- The leading edge of the baby-boom generation will enter this age group beginning in the 1990s. With a growth rate just slightly less than the elderly, it is expected that the size of this group will increase by about a million in the next two decades.
- In the short term (1985 to 1991), this group will grow at about the same rate as the total population. From 1991 to 2006, it will be the fastest growing of the five broad age groups.

Young Adults (25 to 44)

- The number of young adults will grow at about half the rate of the population as a whole.

POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, ONTARIO,
1985, 1991 and 2006 (SCENARIO 3)

TABLE 6

	Population (000s)			Per Cent Change				
	1985	1991	2006	1985-91	1991-96	1996-01	2001-06	1985-2006
0-4	629	666	594	5.9	-3.9	-5.2	-2.1	-5.5
5-14	1,257	1,284	1,288	2.1	5.1	-0.2	-4.4	2.5
15-24	1,552	1,375	1,413	-11.4	-4.2	2.4	4.8	-8.9
25-34	1,545	1,712	1,408	10.8	-4.7	-10.2	-3.9	-8.9
35-44	1,276	1,506	1,666	18.0	7.8	7.6	-4.6	30.6
45-54	948	1,070	1,602	12.9	22.2	13.7	7.8	69.0
55-64	882	895	1,243	1.4	1.8	11.9	21.9	40.9
65-74	584	700	794	19.8	10.1	0.6	2.5	36.0
75+	386	482	736	24.6	15.5	18.2	11.9	90.4
Total	9,060	9,689	10,744	6.9	4.3	3.4	2.8	18.6
0-17	2,297	2,336	2,304	1.7	1.7	-0.3	-2.7	0.3
18-64	5,792	6,171	6,910	6.5	3.8	3.8	3.9	19.3
65+	970	1,182	1,530	21.7	12.3	8.0	6.8	57.7

Source: Office of Economic Policy.

Notes: 1. Per cent changes have been calculated using unrounded data.
2. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

- All four of the five-year cohorts within the 25 to 44 age group are currently growing as a result of the aging of the baby-boom generation. The numbers in the 25 to 29 age group will begin to decline beginning in the 1990s, those in the 30 to 34 group will decline after the mid-1990s and the 35 to 39 group will shrink after 2000.
- Despite the movement of the older baby boomers out of the young adult age group, young adults (25 to 44) will still outnumber the middle aged (45 to 64) in 2006. The tail end of the baby boom will still be part of this group.

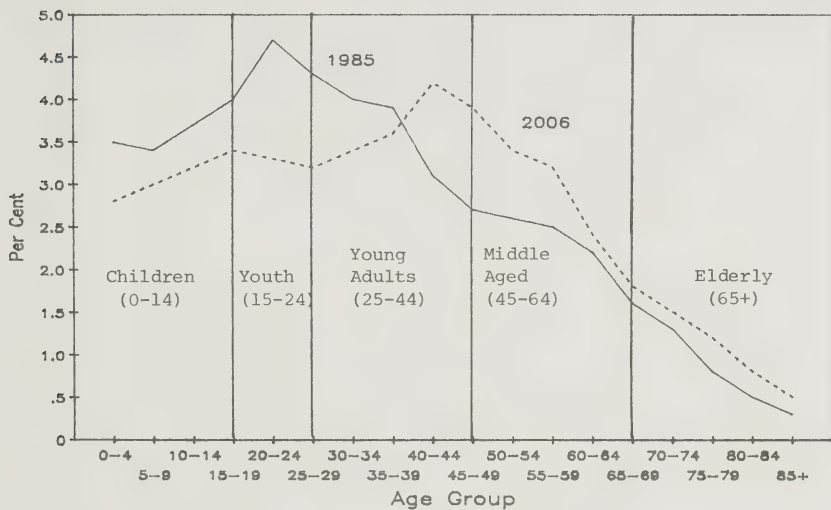
Youth (15 to 24)

- The number of young people aged 15 to 24 is projected to decline by about 15 per cent from 1985 to 1996, but it will then grow at a moderate rate as a result of the "baby-boom echo" -- that is, an increase in the number of births to the "baby boomers". Notwithstanding this reversal in the trend, the size of this age group by 2006 is expected to be smaller than in 1985 by about 9 per cent.

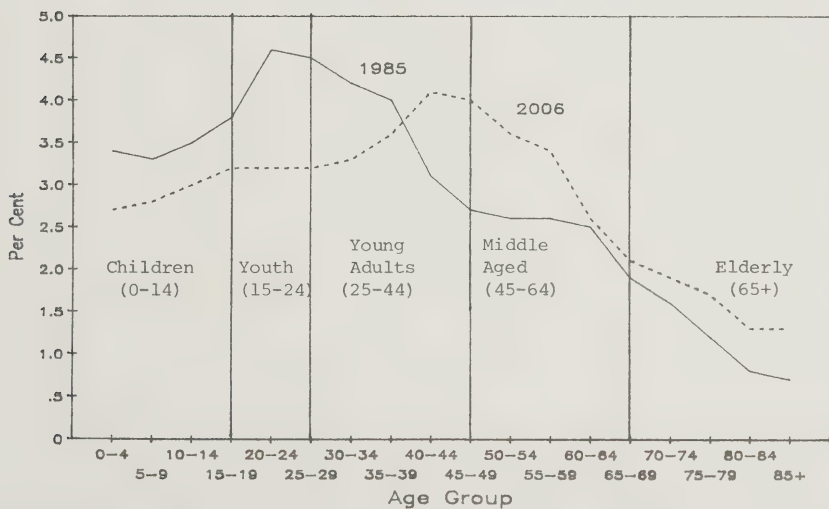
ONTARIO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX,
1985 AND 2006

Figure 3

Males



Females



Source: Office of Economic Policy

Children (0 to 14)

- The number of children will be relatively stable over the projection period. It will increase marginally from its 1985 level of 1.89 million to almost 2 million in 1996, before dropping back to 1.88 million by 2006.
- The stability in the size of this age group in the reference scenario is a consequence of the assumption of constant fertility rates and a relatively stable number of childbearing women.
- Within this group, the elementary school population (4 to 13) will continue to grow in the next few years because of the "baby-boom echo". This group is expected to begin to decline in the latter part of the 1990s as the "echo" fades.

Comparison of Scenarios

The five scenarios included here provide a reasonable range of population projections given plausible alternative fertility and migration assumptions. Major characteristics of the five selected scenarios are summarized in Table 7.

- The projected population for 2006 ranges from 10.5 million to 11.1 million. (The range was 10.2 million to 10.8 million in the projections report released in August 1985.)
- Only under Scenario 5 (high fertility-medium migration) will the number of births continue to increase over the next two decades.
- Changes in the fertility assumptions will only affect the size of age groups under 25 in 2006. High fertility would only slightly moderate the trend towards an increased proportion of elderly over the next two decades.
- Changes in migration assumptions have very little impact on the age structure because migrants form a fairly small proportion of the total population. In addition, migrants come from all age groups. There would be slightly more children and relatively fewer elderly with high migration.
- The labour force source population (15+) is much more sensitive to changes in migration assumptions than to changes in fertility assumptions. The size of the labour force source population in 2006 is expected to vary from 8.68 million to 9.07 million between the lowest and the highest migration assumptions -- a difference of slightly under 400,000.
- The group aged 20 to 34 will show a decline in all five scenarios between 1985 and 2006.

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS BY SCENARIO,
ONTARIO

TABLE 7

	1 (LF-MM)	2 (MF-LM)	3 (MF-MM)	4 (MF-HM)	5 (HF-MM)
Population (000s) (9,060 in 1985)					
1991	9,668	9,646	9,689	9,725	9,722
1996	10,035	10,003	10,106	10,214	10,215
2001	10,305	10,283	10,451	10,636	10,663
2006	10,500	10,510	10,744	11,011	11,091
Average Annual Growth Rate, 1985-2006 (%)	0.71	0.71	0.82	0.93	0.97
Average Annual Births (000s) (132 in 1985)					
1985-1991	129	133	133	133	138
1991-2006	107	120	122	125	143
% of Population by Key Age Groups, 2006					
Youth (0-17)	19.7	21.3	21.4	21.6	23.9
18-64	65.8	64.3	64.3	64.3	62.4
Elderly (65+)	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.8
Labour Force Source Population (15+) (000s) (7,173 in 1985)					
1991	7,739	7,706	7,739	7,766	7,739
1996	8,117	8,038	8,116	8,198	8,117
2001	8,497	8,370	8,497	8,638	8,497
2006	8,841	8,683	8,862	9,065	8,895
Total Dependency Ratio (56.4 in 1985)					
1996	56.7	57.8	57.8	57.8	59.5
2006	52.1	55.5	55.5	55.5	60.4
Median Age (31.0 in 1985)					
1996	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.3
2006	39.1	38.6	38.3	38.0	37.2
Share of Growth, 1985-2006 (%)					
Natural Increase	43.5	58.0	51.7	46.2	59.9
Net Migration	56.5	42.0	48.3	53.8	40.1

Source: Office of Economic Policy.

APPENDIX

Estimated and Projected Ontario Population By Five-Year Age Groups and Sex,
Selected Years, 1985-2006, Five Selected Scenarios

Scenario 1 (Low fertility-Medium migration)

Scenario 1 (Low fertility-Medium migration)																		
Age Group	Revised Estimates						Projected Population											
	1985			1986			1991			1996			2001			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	321.8	307.4	629.2	327.6	313.0	640.7	330.0	315.3	645.4	301.8	288.4	590.2	272.3	260.2	532.5	253.5	242.3	495.8
5-9	311.4	296.8	608.2	312.9	298.3	611.2	323.5	320.4	655.4	336.4	321.7	658.1	308.4	295.0	603.3	279.1	266.9	546.0
10-14	333.5	315.4	648.9	327.3	309.8	637.2	331.0	306.5	628.0	342.3	327.5	669.8	343.7	328.7	672.5	315.8	302.0	617.8
15-19	361.0	344.0	705.0	356.2	340.2	696.4	335.2	318.4	653.6	328.3	313.9	642.2	349.0	334.9	683.9	350.5	336.2	686.7
20-24	428.2	418.8	847.0	425.2	412.9	838.1	366.1	354.9	721.0	343.7	331.3	674.9	336.8	326.8	663.6	357.5	347.7	705.2
25-29	394.0	404.6	798.6	407.4	415.6	823.0	437.7	429.6	867.3	377.0	369.2	746.2	354.7	345.7	700.3	347.8	341.2	689.0
30-34	364.9	381.5	746.4	370.8	388.1	759.0	417.9	426.5	844.4	446.1	438.7	884.8	385.8	378.4	764.2	363.6	355.0	718.6
35-39	353.4	358.2	711.5	363.6	370.5	734.1	376.2	393.3	769.5	421.8	430.5	852.4	450.0	442.7	892.7	390.1	382.7	772.8
40-44	282.8	281.5	564.3	293.5	292.6	586.0	368.4	372.0	736.4	376.4	394.1	770.5	421.8	431.1	853.0	449.9	443.2	893.1
45-49	241.7	240.8	482.5	246.0	245.7	491.8	291.2	292.7	583.9	360.6	371.0	731.5	372.7	392.9	765.6	417.6	429.7	847.3
50-54	233.7	231.9	465.6	232.0	232.1	464.0	241.0	245.6	486.6	284.8	291.4	576.2	352.3	368.5	720.8	364.4	390.3	754.7
55-59	223.9	232.9	456.7	226.4	232.6	459.0	222.9	230.9	453.9	231.7	243.7	475.3	273.8	288.5	562.4	338.6	363.9	702.5
60-64	199.3	226.0	425.3	202.2	229.6	431.8	212.1	228.8	440.9	209.2	226.7	435.9	218.0	239.1	457.2	258.0	282.6	540.6
65-69	145.0	172.6	317.6	151.7	181.3	333.0	181.4	220.9	402.3	190.7	219.9	410.5	188.9	218.2	407.0	197.7	230.3	428.0
70-74	117.8	148.8	266.6	120.2	152.0	272.2	130.0	167.8	297.8	155.8	204.1	359.9	164.7	203.6	368.2	164.0	202.4	366.4
75-79	74.9	109.8	184.7	78.2	113.3	191.5	93.7	132.5	226.2	102.3	146.8	249.1	123.0	178.9	301.9	130.8	179.1	309.9
80-84	41.3	73.7	115.1	42.9	76.5	119.4	52.3	90.3	142.6	63.1	106.0	169.0	69.8	118.3	188.1	84.2	144.7	228.9
85+	24.7	61.9	86.5	25.8	64.8	90.7	32.5	80.2	112.7	40.7	97.4	138.1	50.2	117.5	167.7	58.9	138.1	197.0
Total	4453.2	4606.4	9059.6	4509.9	4669.0	9178.9	4741.2	4926.6	9667.8	4912.5	5122.2	10034.6	5035.8	5269.0	10304.8	5121.9	5378.3	10500.2

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Economic Policy Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, June 1987.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ONTARIO POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1985-2006
(000's)

Scenario 2 (Medium fertility-Low migration)																		
Age Group			Projected Population															
			1985		1986		1991		1996		2001		2006					
Revised Estimates			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	321.8	307.4	629.2	327.9	313.3	641.3	339.1	324.0	663.1	322.8	308.5	631.3	303.2	289.7	592.9	294.5	281.4	575.8
5-9	311.4	296.8	608.2	312.9	298.3	611.2	333.5	319.0	652.6	343.1	328.1	671.2	327.0	312.8	639.8	307.6	294.2	601.7
10-14	333.5	315.4	648.9	327.3	309.8	637.1	319.7	304.8	624.5	338.6	323.9	662.4	348.1	333.0	681.1	332.1	317.6	649.7
15-19	361.0	344.0	705.0	356.2	340.1	696.4	333.4	316.6	650.0	324.2	309.9	634.0	343.0	328.9	671.9	352.5	338.1	690.6
20-24	428.2	418.8	847.0	425.1	412.9	838.0	363.6	351.7	715.3	338.7	325.4	664.1	329.5	318.7	648.3	328.7	318.8	647.5
25-29	394.0	404.6	798.6	407.4	415.6	823.0	434.7	426.2	860.8	370.5	361.5	732.0	345.8	335.3	681.1	336.7	328.7	665.4
30-34	364.9	381.5	746.4	370.8	388.1	758.9	415.4	424.2	839.6	439.9	432.2	872.1	376.1	367.7	743.9	351.6	341.6	693.2
35-39	353.4	358.2	711.5	363.5	370.5	734.1	374.7	392.0	766.7	417.4	426.5	843.9	441.8	434.5	876.2	378.5	370.3	748.8
40-44	282.8	281.5	564.3	293.5	292.5	586.0	363.4	371.2	734.7	373.7	391.8	765.5	416.2	426.1	842.3	440.5	434.1	874.6
45-49	241.7	240.8	482.5	246.0	245.7	491.7	290.6	292.1	582.7	358.9	369.4	728.3	369.3	389.8	759.1	411.4	423.9	835.2
50-54	233.7	231.9	465.6	232.0	232.1	464.0	240.5	244.8	485.4	283.6	289.8	573.5	350.1	366.0	716.1	360.5	386.3	746.7
55-59	223.9	232.9	456.7	226.4	232.6	459.0	222.5	230.0	452.5	230.6	241.7	472.4	272.1	285.8	557.9	335.9	360.2	696.1
60-64	199.3	226.0	425.3	202.2	229.6	431.8	211.5	227.9	439.3	207.9	224.6	432.5	216.2	236.1	452.3	255.6	278.8	534.4
65-69	145.0	172.6	317.6	151.7	181.3	333.0	180.8	220.2	401.0	189.3	218.0	407.4	187.0	215.2	402.2	195.3	226.4	421.8
70-74	117.8	148.8	266.6	120.2	152.0	272.2	129.7	167.5	297.2	155.0	203.0	358.0	163.2	201.4	364.6	162.1	199.3	361.3
75-79	74.9	109.8	184.7	78.2	113.3	191.5	93.6	132.3	225.9	102.0	146.3	248.3	122.3	177.7	299.9	129.5	177.0	306.5
80-84	41.3	73.7	115.1	42.9	76.5	119.4	52.2	90.1	142.4	62.9	105.6	168.5	69.4	117.7	187.1	83.5	143.5	227.0
85+	24.7	61.9	86.5	25.8	64.8	90.7	32.4	80.0	112.4	40.4	96.9	137.3	49.8	116.8	166.5	58.3	137.0	195.3
Total	4453.2	4606.4	9059.6	4510.1	4669.2	9179.2	4731.4	4914.5	9645.9	4899.5	5103.1	10002.6	5030.1	5253.2	10283.4	5134.3	5376.0	10510.2

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Economic Policy Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, June 1987.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ONTARIO POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1985-2006
(000's)

Scenario 3 (Medium fertility-Medium migration)																		
Revised Estimates																		
Age Group	1985			1986			1991			1996			2001			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	321.8	307.4	629.2	327.9	313.3	641.3	340.8	325.6	666.4	327.5	312.9	640.3	310.5	296.7	607.2	303.9	290.4	594.4
5-9	311.4	296.8	608.2	312.9	298.3	611.2	335.3	320.7	656.1	347.1	331.9	679.0	333.9	319.4	653.3	317.1	303.3	620.4
10-14	333.5	315.4	648.9	327.3	309.8	637.1	321.5	306.5	628.0	342.6	327.8	670.4	354.4	339.0	693.4	341.3	326.4	667.7
15-19	361.0	344.0	705.0	356.2	340.1	696.4	335.2	318.4	653.6	328.3	313.9	642.2	349.4	335.2	684.5	361.1	346.4	707.5
20-24	428.2	418.8	847.0	425.1	412.9	838.0	366.1	354.9	721.0	343.6	331.3	674.9	336.8	326.8	663.5	357.8	348.0	705.8
25-29	394.0	404.6	798.6	407.4	415.6	823.0	437.7	429.6	867.3	376.9	369.2	746.1	354.6	345.7	700.3	347.8	341.2	689.0
30-34	364.9	381.5	746.4	370.8	388.1	758.9	417.9	426.5	844.4	446.1	438.7	884.8	385.7	378.4	764.2	363.6	355.0	718.6
35-39	353.4	358.2	711.5	363.5	370.5	734.1	376.2	393.3	769.5	421.8	430.5	852.3	450.0	442.6	892.6	390.1	382.7	772.8
40-44	282.8	281.5	564.3	293.5	292.5	586.0	364.3	372.0	736.3	376.4	394.1	770.5	421.8	431.1	852.9	449.9	443.2	893.1
45-49	241.7	240.8	482.5	246.0	245.7	491.7	291.2	292.7	583.9	360.6	371.0	731.5	372.7	392.9	765.6	417.6	429.6	847.2
50-54	233.7	231.9	465.6	232.0	232.1	464.0	241.0	245.6	486.6	284.8	291.4	576.2	352.3	368.5	720.8	364.4	390.3	754.7
55-59	223.9	232.9	456.7	226.4	232.6	459.0	222.9	230.9	453.9	231.7	243.6	475.3	273.8	288.5	562.3	338.6	363.9	702.5
60-64	199.3	226.0	425.3	202.2	229.6	431.8	212.1	228.8	440.9	209.2	226.7	435.8	218.0	239.1	457.1	258.0	282.6	540.6
65-69	145.0	172.6	317.6	151.7	181.3	333.0	181.4	220.9	402.3	190.7	219.8	410.5	188.9	218.2	407.0	197.7	230.3	428.0
70-74	117.8	148.8	266.6	120.2	152.0	272.2	130.0	167.8	297.7	155.8	204.1	359.9	164.7	203.5	368.2	164.0	202.4	366.4
75-79	74.9	109.8	184.7	78.2	113.3	191.5	93.7	132.5	226.2	102.3	146.8	249.0	123.0	178.9	301.9	130.8	179.1	309.9
80-84	41.3	73.7	115.1	42.9	76.5	119.4	52.3	90.3	142.6	63.1	106.0	169.0	69.8	118.3	188.1	84.2	144.7	228.9
85+	24.7	61.9	86.5	25.8	64.8	90.7	32.5	80.2	112.7	40.7	97.4	138.1	50.2	117.5	167.7	58.9	138.1	197.0
Total	4453.2	4606.4	9059.6	4510.1	4669.2	9179.2	4752.2	4937.0	9689.2	4949.0	5157.0	10106.0	5110.4	5340.3	10450.7	5246.7	5497.6	10744.3

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Economic Policy Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, June 1987.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ONTARIO POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1985-2006
(000's)

Scenario 4 (Medium fertility-High migration)											
Revised Estimates			Projected Population								
1985			1986			1991			1996		
Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-4	321.8	307.4	629.2	327.9	313.3	641.3	342.1	326.9	669.0	332.2	317.4
5-9	311.4	296.8	608.2	312.9	298.3	611.2	336.8	322.2	659.0	351.2	335.9
10-14	333.5	315.4	648.9	327.3	309.8	637.1	322.9	307.8	630.8	347.0	331.9
15-19	361.0	344.0	705.0	356.2	340.1	696.4	336.7	320.0	656.7	332.5	318.2
20-24	428.2	418.8	847.0	425.1	412.9	838.0	368.3	357.7	726.0	349.1	337.8
25-29	394.0	404.6	798.6	407.4	415.6	823.0	440.2	432.3	872.5	383.9	377.5
30-34	364.9	381.5	746.4	370.8	388.1	758.9	419.7	428.3	848.0	452.6	445.1
35-39	353.4	358.2	711.5	363.5	370.5	734.1	377.4	394.3	771.6	426.2	434.4
40-44	282.8	281.5	564.3	293.5	292.5	586.0	365.0	372.6	737.6	379.0	396.3
45-49	241.7	240.8	482.5	246.0	245.7	491.7	291.6	293.2	584.8	362.2	372.5
50-54	233.7	231.9	465.6	232.0	232.1	464.0	241.4	246.2	487.6	285.9	293.1
55-59	223.9	232.9	456.7	226.4	232.6	459.0	223.3	231.7	455.1	232.8	245.8
60-64	199.3	226.0	425.3	202.2	229.6	431.8	212.7	229.5	442.2	210.5	228.9
65-69	145.0	172.6	317.6	151.7	181.3	333.0	181.9	221.5	403.3	192.1	221.7
70-74	117.8	148.8	266.6	120.2	152.0	272.2	130.1	168.0	298.1	156.6	205.1
75-79	74.9	109.8	184.7	78.2	113.3	191.5	93.8	132.6	226.4	102.6	147.2
80-84	41.3	73.7	115.1	42.9	76.5	119.4	52.4	90.4	142.9	63.3	106.4
85+	24.7	61.9	86.5	25.8	64.8	90.7	32.7	80.3	113.0	41.0	97.9
Total	4453.2	4606.4	9059.6	4510.1	4659.2	9179.2	4769.0	4955.5	9724.5	5000.6	5213.2
										5199.4	5436.8
										10636.2	5374.9
										5636.3	11011.3

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Economic Policy Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, June 1987.

ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED ONTARIO POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1985-2006
(000's)

Scenario 5 (High fertility-Medium migration)									
Revised Estimates									
Age Group	1985			1986			1991		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Projected Population									
	1986			1991			1996		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	2001			2006					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	321.8	307.4	629.2	327.6	313.0	640.7	357.9	341.9	699.8
5-9	311.4	296.8	608.2	312.9	298.3	611.2	335.0	320.4	655.4
10-14	333.5	315.4	648.9	327.3	309.8	637.2	321.5	306.5	628.0
15-19	361.0	344.0	705.0	356.2	340.2	696.4	335.2	318.4	653.6
20-24	428.2	418.8	847.0	425.2	412.9	838.1	366.1	354.9	721.0
25-29	394.0	404.6	798.6	407.4	415.6	823.0	437.7	429.6	867.3
30-34	364.9	381.5	746.4	370.8	388.1	759.0	417.9	426.5	844.4
35-39	353.4	358.2	711.5	363.6	370.5	734.1	376.2	393.3	769.5
40-44	282.8	281.5	564.3	293.5	292.6	586.0	364.4	372.0	736.4
45-49	241.7	240.8	482.5	246.0	245.7	491.8	291.2	292.7	583.9
50-54	233.7	231.9	465.6	232.0	232.1	464.0	241.0	245.6	486.6
55-59	223.9	232.9	456.7	226.4	232.6	459.0	222.9	230.9	453.9
60-64	199.3	226.0	425.3	202.2	229.6	431.8	212.1	228.8	440.9
65-69	145.0	172.6	317.6	151.7	181.3	333.0	181.4	220.9	402.3
70-74	117.8	148.8	266.6	120.2	152.0	272.2	130.0	167.8	297.8
75-79	74.9	109.8	184.7	78.2	113.3	191.5	93.7	132.5	226.2
80-84	41.3	73.7	115.1	42.9	76.5	119.4	52.3	90.3	142.6
85+	24.7	61.9	86.5	25.8	64.8	90.7	32.5	80.2	112.7
Total	4453.2	4606.4	9059.6	4509.9	4669.0	9178.9	4769.1	4953.2	9722.2
							5004.5	5210.1	10214.6
							5219.2	5444.3	10663.5

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Economic Policy Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, June 1987.

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